

ting its clothes ready for the dancing season, and all women will like to know some hing about the fashions that will prevail at the yery modish balls. So, when you look at the utitial sketch, lung, me that the pretty gown has a corsage and sleeves in very pala Nile green pon gee ally, trimmer.

with antin of the same shade, and a black velvet trellis-work aplique. The skirt is of dark green mervel leux, arr-nged with black velvet trellis work to correspond.

A representative ball toilet is shown in the picture, and its ingenious psculiarity is that it has an effect of wattenu short-waistedness without any real secretice of waist length. That is achieved by wrapping the lower



d the layers

to 5 °C to 3 5 to 3 2

to 6 00 to 5 85 to 5 00 bodice tightly round with a piece of the goods. Stylish women will take kindly to this device. Not more than one in a dozen can wear the genuine short waist Josephine gown. It is not a fashion that adapts itself to most figures.



The lady in the picture is in an ante-room at a ball, and his not yet removed her rich wrap. That showlest of outer garments is in this case, made of heige-colored cloth trimmed with lace, lined with white for fur, and embroidered with a large-bow holding a multi-colored bouquet of room



A BEAUTIFUL TOILET FOR A POWDER BALL

atyle. Broad ecru guipute to this wattant bow A revival in minor fashions for ball toilets is that of the ancient "girdle inirror." It has been added to the things a woman may hang at her side.

My readers may like to know that powder balls will be fashionable this season. This is a very pretty variation of a fancy ball, and is far less trouble to get up. It is not everybody who wants to go to the expense of an entire fancy costume, but no one can object to paying a little extra attention to the way they do their hair. Powder is suniversally becoming that ladies are always pleased to have a chance of assuming it, and everyone seems to look their best at a party of this kind. The origin of power is un.

that when the court ladies went to see the country fairs at St. Germains they noticed how becoming was the flour with which the players used to cover their hair, so as to give themselves a droil appearance. The ladies noticed how the extended hair set off the coloring of the cheeks and gave an added brilliancy to the eyes, and they horrows the fashiou from the players. Power the fashiou from the players.

addet brilliancy to the eyes, and they norrowed the fashion from the players. Powder was worn for nearly two centuries, so that there is a great variety of choice in the



for other occasions of full dress. It is in a lovely toilet with a petition of white gauze embroidered with hunches of mauve finewer, and a plain pliese white gauze bodice. The triuming, as des gned, is made, of pansy, pearl-gray, fresh butter, striped faille, and of pale manye ribbon ruche, also on the watteau court train, which comes from the

atteau court train, whick comes from the jouliders; the joves are gray.

An indoor tonet for a girl of 12 or so is sown in the picture. In the original gapent the dress is dark blue vefvet, with a ght blue pattern on it. The jabot is light auze with the reverse colored faille or ottoman. The back of this dress; is made in lain folds lying one over the other and stened in the middle. The front pleat is in y slightly gored in the center and the ide pieces are only to be gored in the part at runs toward the back. If the width of he material allows it, one side breadths can be cut at the sume time as the front pleats, may in cutting the dress care must be taken as it is not too scanly above or on top, otherwise it is liable to make a bunch on the idea. The lining of the coat is satin and it the bottom it has an inner flounce of imiliar material. The pocket hole is on the eff side. Underneath this must be blaced, broad band of material over which it is noted and over which, in addition, falls a broad slik bow. The pocket is on the eight hand side. The jacket has a double ront, the underneath part of which, fitting of the form is closed with bone buttons, or any other kind which are in isahion, in the chape of a vest. That is to say, it is made in such a form that a pointed plastron. can be formed of the light blue faille on which the jabot its. The overlying vest of faille in such a form that a pointed plastron. Can be formed of the material. The upper oart in frontis cut short and added on in the shape of a roundcape, which is lined with some dark material, and of material that is convenient, and this is not staying the cape are joined to the back breadths, the sleeves which are made of straight pieces of material, being lined with any materia that is convenient, and this is not sloping on the under side and covered with very shall hooks, which are made of with some dark material, so the given part in frontis cut short and added on in the lining and sewn together with it. The puffed sleeves fall over bands of faill

hite.

The directness of the bee's flight is proverbial. The shortest distance between any two given points is called a beeline. Many observen think that the immense eyes with which the insect is furnished greatly assist, if they do not entirely account for, the arrowy straightness of its passage through the air.

the two large compound ones, looking like hemisphere, on either side, and the three simple ones which crow the top of the head. Each compound eye is composed of 3,500 facets.—that is to say, an object is reflected 3,500 times on its surface. Every one othese facets is the base of an inverted hexagonal pyramid, whose apex is fitted to the head. Each pyramid may be termed an eye, for each had

its own iris and optic nerve.

How these insects manage this marvellous number of eyes is not yet known. They are immovable, but mobility is readered unnecessary because of the range of vision afforded by the position and number of the facets. They have no lids, but are protected from the dust and injury by rows of hairs growing along the

lines at the functions of the facets.

The simple eyes are supposed to have been given the bee to enable to see above its head when intent upor gathering honey from the cups of

Probably this may be one reason, but it is likely there are other uses for them not yet ascertained. A beeflies much in the same way as a pigeon,—that is to say, it first takes an upward spiral flight into the air, and then darts straight for the object in view.

Now an experimenter on insect nature covered a bee's simple eyes with paint, and sent it into the air, instead of darting straight off after rising, it continued to ascend. Apparently, then, these eyes are used in some measure to direct the flight.

Ir is hard for God to do much for men who think they can got happiness by getting money.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

PREMONITIONS.

An Ohio Lad Who Knew He was to be Killed at Kenesaw Mountain.



in unmistakable terms to her victims. That death comes without previous warning is not always true, and the great beyond is off revealed to mortal eyes. In stances like that which I am about to relate could, doubtless are, be recounted by

comrades of the battlefield.

Around the base of "Old Kenesaw Mountain" we had been maneuvering for many days. Constantly under fire, with dealt staring us in the face both by day and night we had become habituated to danger. Ou regiment had been on the front line the day before, and, following the established rule we were having a rest in the third line from the front. A short distance to the right of our brigade the Johnnies had kicked up a small row, and threatening an outslaught on our lines, we were hurriedly sent over there to strengthen the reserve. Arriving on the ground we took position in the read ourselves down to await further developments. Robert J. Rice, a private of our

I saw no unusual indications such an event, and replied to him accor ingly. Without any appearance of conce. or alarm he replied. "Yes, we are: a some of us wil be killed I smong the nuber, and Lieutenant. I want you to not that I do my duty and go las! as any man." Harnly had he finished it remark when we were called to "attention and on the "double quick" we were rush to the front, no atopping until we reach the reserve picket-line, antirely out of opiace, according to the he required the reserve hicket-line, antirely out of opiace, according to the regular order things. On reaching the reserve there we onsiderate confusion apparent in from and without waiting to each of the required to the foot of the same the ringing command of our comman ing officer. On the run we obeyed the cor, and changing from we rushed down, halled, and without waiting an introducts we took part in repelling a sorte of tenenty. Glancing around to see how it with those under my command. I say the same the ringuing and the same that in repelling a sorte of tenenty. Glancing around to see how it with those under my command. I say looked the same technique in the same technique and the same technique and the reach the same technique and the same technique are say that which allowed he saggered and fell—sided.

while I looked he staggered and fell—she dead, with a builet through the head.

One may say that such darvers as we we accustomed to had caused him to think this that he had become despondent, etc. The was not the crese, because he had just join us from a long siege in the hospital. The was his first battle. We held that line, be our loss tars very considerable. I think was not like jois regiment that we assiste One 700; fellow the the ple occupied by a we shot through both eyes. He lay on it ground there swhile, and only complain that the stretcher bearers were slow in coring after him. He grow impatient and, gring on his feet, made his way back main

with SHERMAN.

Another Chapter of the Peach

Gon. Newton's Division, of the Fourth Corps took a hand in this battle. Connade was have written before have, doubtless de-cribed things as they saw them, and a memory reproduces; but men in the lin had little chance for observation, except in their immediate from add neighborhood. The firing had began a little before noon, a

I remember it.

Newton's Division crossed the creek or
the bridge near that redoubt spoken of br
he last comrade. We followed the rose
toward Atlanta. Our brigade was in th
rear, and had only reached a point about
quarter of a mile from the bridge when it
ball opened.

Away to our right the roar of battle we tremendous. The smoke came rolling ups though the wools were on fire. We we not long in expectancy. Our brigades is advance began firing fast and furious, O derlies came riding back in all base. Or them stopped long enough to tell us the the whole rebet army was bearing down upon us, that he had been sent to tien. Thome for reinforcements.

These brigades of ours came back dow the road in great disorder. They were be an e manned, they said, and was, too, on the left. The rebel torce was between them and the creek, and seemed determined to per around and in possession of the bridge. The creek along here was hardly fordable; the water deen, and the banks of that kinds clay, whick was more difficult to scale to

was an apen field. On the lats next the creek was a corniled. While cheering was leard on our right, out of the woods on ou lett came a rebel column, company front on the double quick, en route for the bridge. Our brigade, hitherto in active, quickly changed from a mobean by fining into this rebel column, and what with our bullets and the grape am what with our bullets and the grape and what will be considered the control of th

same route.

My company stood picket that night, with the line along the edge of the woods and reached the creek. At threak of day the nex morning a Sergeant and myself made a recommissance in out immediate front am only a short distance in the woods we caim across a substantial earth works built some what in the form of a fort. At the time of our visit there was no living soul in it, nothing but a few surplus muskets, canteens cob-pipes, etc. I have always thought that his storming or charging party came out of list fort, and as a part of the program of Gen. Hood was to seize and hold-the bridge comrades have previously told us how they

We were told that Gen. Thomas and staff actually manned these guns at the bridgs, which swept that cornfield and cheeked that charges, should really like to know how this was. Gen any comrade fell? I remember seeing Gen. Hooker riding up to our lines and saying: Boys, we have whip ped them again."

I think this the left end of Peach Tree

ped them again."

I think this the left end of Peach TreCreek. I am sure there were no othe troops bet ween us and said creek; and i there had been no Gettysburg. Chickamsu ga. Antietam, or Shiloh this would hav been quite a battle.—R. C. Rucz in Nationa Tribune.

No MATTER where you see a sin, you say know that there is a judgmen of its track.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Among other things electricity is saving in the number of servants required in a large household. Its use now being combined with that on natural gas in's very effective way is Buffalo, N. Y. The master or mistres of the houses that are supplied wit both these convenient elements car upon awakening, touch an electric but ton in the headboard of the bedstea and light the fire in the dressing-toom dining-room or kitchen. Another electric signal arouses the cook and by thime she reaches the kitchen a hot fit is awaiting her. The house meanwhil becomes warm throughout, so that a the members of the family can dre in comfort.—Chicago News Record.

Pretty picture frames for sleeping rooms are made by gliding single pine frames, then stretching lish net over the surface and covering that with several coats of gold paint! Sometimes the trames are covered with glue, then scattered with bork cut very fine, or with barley, and then treated to two coats of gold or silver paint. Coarse cotton lace with a raised figure is also a good foundation upon which to lay gift or silver. Pasten the lace tightly to a frame that has been treated to one coat of gift, then moisten it with a coat of thin paint applied with a brush. Add a coat of gliding and dry; then add a second one. Hang pictures in gilded frames by a gilt wire. Flat frames that have lost their beauty may be covered with very deep colored plush and ornamented with a design

ored plush and ornamented with a design in metal nail heads of bronze, silver or elle. Inexpensive and effective frames are also made by covering ordinary pine nolding with a layer of perfumed cotton, and then neatly with the white Japanese botton creme that is solashed with relit.—

ABOUT GRUELS

The subject of gravits is not fully understood, yet these are the most valuable foods for the invalid. The average cook understands oatmeal gruel alone by this term, yet there are many other varieties of this food. A barley gruef made by boiling two tablespoonfuls of barley in a quart of water for two hours rill it is reduced one half, is a nutritious and excellent food, which may be sweetned and flavored to the taste. A delicious rice gruel may be made by adding a tablespoonful of roce to three cups of boiling water. When it has cooked for three-quarters of an hour, a cup of milk is added, with a teaspoonful of salt and the mixture is boiled for a few minutes longer. Strain the gruel through a purer seive, pressing through all the rice that will go. Let the gruel boil up for five minutes after it is strauged. Add sugar and nuture to the taste. Boage it with little slices of brown toast. Though this is a very palathole gruel, it is not as full of nourishment as a barley gruel, but it is valuable to persons suffering from intestinal disease, who cannot take heavier food.—New York Tribure.

BEVEN GOOD PALL I IL SCIPZI.

Dusshore Coow Cook—Ose quire large cucumbers, peeled and siles! lengthwise; one quart smill cucumbers, one quart of small onions, one head of squilifower or cabbage, green peppers to laste; put all in weak salt water twenty-lour hours, then scald in weak salt water twenty-lour hours, then scald in weak salt water. For dressing for table mix six tablespoonful of turmeric powder, our tablespoonful of turmeric powder, our table up of sugar, one cap of flour and two quarts of vinegar. Cook thorougally an hour and pour over the pickles.

Green Tomato Pickle—One peck of tomatoes, one cup of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of horser adish, four onions, six peppers, one tablespoon each of cloves, allspice and cinaamon. Split each tomato, and slice peppers and onions. Lay them in a stone jar. Sprinkle in a teacup of salt. Pour on water to cover and let the mixture stand twenty-four hours. Pour off the water, and cook with vinegar enough to cover, adding the sugar and spices. Do not cook until the tomatoes are soft. They should, however, be thoroughly scalded. Pack in jars and pour on vinegar to

Spiced Tomatoes—To twenty pounds of ripe tomatoes and two quarts of vinegar, eight pounds of sugar, four table-spoonfuls each of clouamon, cloves and allapices. Scald and peal tomatoes, then boil all together until thick. Stir often to prevent burning.

Sweet Pickie—Take large, ripe cucumbers, pare and slice lengthwise and seed them. Put in a jar, cover with vinegar and let them stand twenty-four hours. Take fresh vinegar, and to one quart add two pounds of sugar and one onne of allanice. Bolt twenty minutes.

Tomato Relish—One peck of ripe tomatoes, one cup of sugar, four peppers, two quarts of vinegar, four onions, two tablespoonfuls of salt. Boil three hours.

Chow Chow—One-half bushel of tomatoes, one dozen green poppers, one pint ot salt. Chop the tomatoes and peppers fine, sprinkle on the salt and let the mixture stand over night. Pour off the brine and cover with good vinegar. Cook one hour slowly. Drain and pack in a jar. Add two pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves, one of pepper and one pint of horseradish. Mix with the vinegar. When boiling hot pour this on the tomatoes.

Picked Cauliflower—Strip off the eaves and quarter the stalk. Scald in alt and water, but do not allow it to boil. Take the cauliflower from the lish to cool, sprinkle it with salt and water, put it on a colander for twenty-our hours to drain. When dry cut out he thick stalks, or if it be large, divide t, give it a boil and split the flower into hight or ten pieces. Put these carefully nto jars and cover them with cold vinegar which has been proviously boiled with spices.

KENST UNITED LINE

A. CHANGED WATER-COURSE.

A LAND OWNER AWARDED DAMAGES FOR INJUINED TO THE COURT OF THE CALCED BY IT.

An important case was decided by a Dai phin county judge. The Lykens Valle Coal Company changed the course of stream on its property and dumped a larg quantity of coat dust into the change lost old stream. A big flood cause has overified of the stream and the curing was certified on the land of David S. Eider, doing mic damage to it. Elder instituted suit for the recovery of \$7,500, and the jury awards him \$1,500. If a new trial is not grante the cage will be appealed to the Suprem Court by the Corporation.

Wivene' vorsee minns a come

At an early h mr Sunday morning the ground began to settle over the workings of the Langeliff colliery at Avoca, caused by a cave-in-that took place in the mine during the night, doing considerable damage to property. The place where the surface is settled is known as "Brown's Patch" and to-day it is reported that several acres have gone down from two to six feet, causing a few of the miners' houses to topple over, while many others sustain more or less damages.

FOLEY LOSES HIS LIBEL SUIT.
The jury in the case of Patrick Foley, or Pittsburg, against Editor Lard, of the Greensburg Argus, for criminal libel, returned a verdict of not guilty. Two-thirds of the cost were assessed on the defandant and one-third on the plaintiff. The Argus in a political article referred to Foley as a "rounder, heeler and ruffian"

Frank Hodges and William Murphy, prisoners in the Blair county jail at Holli-daysburg on ast picton of being the attempted murderers of a man in Altoona, escaped, Friday night by diggling through the walls with tools their friends on the outside acut them concealed in a mammoth pot pie.

A SAVING YOR PENSION APPLICANTS.
Adjutant General Greenland says applicants for pensions, who have lost their papers, go to unnecessary expenses in paying persons to secure from the department certificates showing their service in the Union army. These can be secured by simply asking the department for them.

AN KARLY SKATIKO ACCIDENT.
William Poleski, of Blackwood, aged 8
years, while sliding on the ice at Blackwood reservoir, near Tremont, in company
with seyeral young companions, broke
through and was drewned.

Josiah Lydick, a merchant of Greenville, while crossing the street, from his store to his dwelling, carrying a large stan of money Monday night was attacked by a robber who felled Mr. Lydick to the ground with a sandbag and after rilling his victims pockets, escaped.

William Whales was crushed by rock falling on him at the South West Councilsville Coke Company's mues, near Mt. Fleas ant. He died severa hours after ward.

The business men of Beilefonin are excited over the fact that fact town will likely lose its free mail delivery service. In 1890 the postoffice receipts were \$10,000, but last year they were only about \$7,000.

SATURY WIGHT and Sunday the Phila, debhis and Residing Raitroad moved 65 coatrains from the mine (in the Schuylkill region down their main line to sidewater. Each of the trains averaged 60 kondola cars or in all 3,900. Each car carried an average of 25 tons, making a total of 109,900 tons for each ton the company gets \$1,90 main line tolls, or in all \$297,460, which the purphaser pays

EARL, a 7-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Comp. of Harrisburg, was fafally burned by the explosion of an oil lamp.

A 2-year-one daughter of Robert Mechan. of Phttsburg, was fatally burned. The child was playing about a fire when her clothes ignited. Herally cooking the flesh. Dr.

ignited, literally cooking the flesh, Dr. Graham pronounced the child's injuries tatal.

Black diphtheria has broken out with great virulence at Mammoth, a mining town in Westmoreland county near Greensburg and a half dozen deaths have occurred.

A LOCKPORT (Westmoreland county) farmed discovered a broken from one of the

being thrown from the track.

A Lentent Valley engine exploded near Shenaudo h Wednesday nigat, killing Engineer William Barry, of Shoefnakers, and seriously injuring a fireman and a brakeman.

Altrin child of Andrew Johnson a Brady's Run, was burned to death while playing about a fire in a room with other children.

At Beaver Falls Saturday afternoon during a foot-ball game John Mitchell or New Brighton was severely injured. Little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

A cummentant county jury yesterday rendered r verdict of \$500 against the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, for the killing of Charles Evilhock, near Carlisle, Fa, in April 1891.

free text books.

MRS. MARY WILKES, an aged crippled indy, was attacked by two unknown men, near New Florence Sunday, and robbed of

Ar Schuylkidhaven, Mrs. Ann Davis died at the almshouse, aged 101 years. She was born in Wales in 1791, and has been s widow for fifty years.

ALBERT TANNER, a lumber merchant, of andy Lake, fell ssieep in a train returning rom Buffalo and was robbed of \$438.

The treasury of Mercer county, is intrajentence dircumstances because of uncollected taxes during the past three years; correspaning about \$50,000.

A FIRE that broke out in J. D. Hepburn's estaurant. Mahaffey, destroyed all the puildings from the river to Mahaffey. Hoel. The loss which amounts to thousands if dollars fails heaviest on A. D. Lydiek, who owned five of the burned buildings, A. Spencer and J. D. Hepburn are also neavy losers.

JOSEPH, the five year old son of John Henry, of Canoe creek near Hollidaysburg, applied a lighted match to his clothing and was burned beyond recovery.

The hot spell of summer is known as the dog days because it is too warm then to make sausage.—Hazleton Sentinel.

|LATER KEYSTONE STATE ITEMS

A COSTLY CITY HALL.

The Philadelphia Building Has Cost \$16

Philadelphia City Councils have seed that no money whatever for the construction of the public buildings shall be appropriated out of the proceeds of the annual tax levy for 1855, miles the commission shall within ten days furnish conseils with a statement exhibiting item by item the manner in which the appropriation requested is to be expended, and also an approximate statement of the sum necessary to complete and furnish the buildings in accordance with existing plans and specification of the following of the rection of Philadelphia is being in all the statement of the sum necessary to complete such the rection of Philadelphia is being in all the statement of the sum of the statement of the statement of the statement and specification which has clearly and the statement of th

FACTORY INSPECTION

THE YEARLY REPORT SHOWING WHAT HAS BEEN

The following shummary has been prepared by Factory Inspector. Watchorn of the work done by his department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1892: Number of deputy inspectors on inspection work 6; number of inspections made, 1,931; number of males employed where inspections have been made, 184,446; number of females employed where inspections have been made, 184,446; number of females employed where inspections have been made, 184,446; number of females employed where inspections the number of employer to establishments that have been inspected, 230,900; total number of one structure, 1704. The orders were given as follows: Fire escapes to be erected, 187; elegators to be guarded, 171; sentiary orders given, 1704. The orders were given as follows: Fire escapes to be erected, 187; elegators to be guarded, 171; sentiary orders given, 1704. The orders were given as follows: Fire escapes to be erected, 187; elegators to be guarded, 171; sentiary orders given, 1704. The orders were a follows: Fatal, 34, serious, 97; less serious, 180.

THE COST TO THE STATE

ADJUTANT GENERAL GERELARD FIGURES THE

RÉMISTRAD EXPENSES AT \$450,000.

Adjutant General Greenland now estimates the cust of the recent troubles a
Homestead to the State for the pay, main
tenance and transportation of troops, etc.
at \$450,000. Of this amount warrants havbeen drawa in the aggregate sum of \$575,
223 49. The claim of the Peninylvania
Railroad Company for \$52,000 for transportation and other claims not yet paid are no
included in this amount.

A PATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

MAUCH CHUNK.—A fatal boiler explosion occurred here at the power house being built for the Carbon County Electric Railway. Purtin Albright, the construction cogneer, was so badly scaled that he ded. He resided at Muncy, Pa., and leaves a young wife. Francis Darward, or this county, was his by flying debris and can hardly recover.

PENNSTLVANIA'S CHAIR FIGURES.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that Pennsylvania is now the greatest eigar-manufacturing State in the country. The number of cigars manufactured in the State during the last fiscal year was 1,22,800,898, which was nearly 100,000,000 in excess of the number manufactured in New York State and about four times as many as the number in any other

A PETITION is being circulated at Monon-gahela City asking the coming council to repose the local out on law.

gahela City asking the coming council to repeat the local option law.

Mrs. Lizzie Graden of Mt. Plessant tharred with illegal liquor selling, was thee

by Judge Doty, of Greensburg.

EX-GOVERNOR HOYF DEAD.

EX-GOVERNOR HOYT DEAD.

He Quietly Crosses the Dark River. A
Sketch of His Military and Political
Career.

Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt died at
Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Thursday. The end
was peaceful. Fix months ago he was
stricken with paralysis and three months
later he had another stroke and began to
fail rapidly. Mr. Hoyt after the war was
never a strong man, having contracted a
disease in the army which made him more
or less of an invalid ever since. His estate
will not reach over \$5,000.

Henry Martyn Hoyt was born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., June 8, 1830. of New. Eng and stock. He was the son of Steba Hoyt, who emigrated to Luzerne county from Danbury, Conn. After working on his father's farm, he went at the sge of 14 to the Wilkesbarre Academy, where he prepare i for Lafayette College. After studying two years he went to Williams College and graduated in the class of 1849. After graduation be taught school for a few years and then studied law under the late George W. Woodward. He was admitted to the bar in 1853. On the advent of the Givil War General Hoyt was active in raising the Fifty-second fegiment of Pennsylvanid Volunteers, of which regiment, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. He distinguished himself for bravery at Fair Oaks Chickahominy and before Charleston.

His political career began in 1887, when e was appointed additional Law Judge outzerne county. In 1889 he was appointed foliation of the country of the coun

THE PERNICIOUS HABIT OF "RIFFING".
Whatever may be the opinion or judg ment, based on experience or iciner, as to the value or the reverse of taking some form of alcohol with the masis, there is no quabit that the custom of taking wine of spirits or beer between meals and on a empty stomach—n one word the permicion hatit of "nipping"—is highly in invitous. The morning nip, between breakfast and the midday meal, which is frequently taker by domestic servants, nurses, work people and "City men," ren lers the taker less of for his daily work than he would otherwise be, and is often the first fatal sien to war dram drinking, and the shameful life of the woman drunkard, of which we are hearing.

to much at the present time. The flushing of the face squasi by the The flushing of the face squasi by the illiatation of the small blood vassels, narially induced by alcohol when taken alone, symptomatic of what tikes place in the stomach. The direct action of accohol on the mucous membrane is fo produce temporary congestion or blushing of the internal surface of the stomach. The congestion use mately becomes chronic if nipe or dra na of prints are frequently indulged in the prints are frequently indulged in the sufficient of the control o

A BOILING tea kettle does its bes